

STANDS OF MFSA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

How Do You Stand?

The following statements were formulated by the MFSA Administrative Committee and adopted by its Executive Committee. Reactions of MFSA members are requested. To bring your voting membership up to date, please send your contribution with your vote.

Smith and McCarran Acts

We protest the Smith Act, and petition our representatives and government to initiate and support measures for its repeal, and to end all prosecutions under it. The Smith Act subverts the First Amendment. We agree with Justice Wm. O. Douglas: "For the first time in the history of our country men have been imprisoned (under the Smith Act) not for their acts, but for their ideas . . . (when) we start probing into men's minds for the motive and purpose; they become entangled in the law not for what they did but for what they thought."

We ask for the repeal of the McCarran Act, which further violates our Bill of Rights, and for an end to the persecution under its provisions. It legalizes the un-American concept of guilt by association. It penalizes men for beliefs and ideas, and puts our government into the business of thought control. It punishes men by imprisoning them in concentration camps on suspicion of potential guilt, not actual guilt, and destroys the basic American principle that men are presumed innocent until they are proven guilty. It violates the rights of aliens. It violates the protection of the Fifth Amendment against enforced self-incrimination. January 16, 1952, Senator Eastland of Mississippi introduced a bill calling on Congress to declare the existence of a state of "emergency" to make immediately effective the concentration camp provisions of the McCarran Act. In addition to protesting to our Congressmen, protests should go also to President Truman against the setting up of concentration camps.

Violence in Florida

The Christian conscience is shocked by the disregard of human life evidenced in recent Florida bombings and attempted bombings which included a high school, 12 Jewish synagogues, a Catholic Church, a Negro housing project and the home of Harry T. Moore, leader of NAACP in Florida, resulting in the death of both Mr. and Mrs. Moore. This reprisal on the part of lawless participants and sympathizers in the earlier Groveland murder of Samuel Shepherd is indicative of the flagrant disrespect in which law and human rights are held by some individuals. As Christians and as citizens who believe in the basic rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of the U. S. we call upon the U. S. Government and the State of Florida to protect and enforce these rights. We recommend that the MFSA join with the Woman's Division of Christian Service, the National Council of Churches, the NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, and like minded groups in urging the President of the U. S., the Attorney General, and the Governor of Florida to pursue the investigation of the Harry T. Moore case and the Groveland murder case until all the guilty parties are brought to justice. We further urge that law enforcement bodies be alerted across the nation to prevent any recurrence of this or similar violation of human freedoms.

Freedom of Travel

Among the many civil rights ebbing away in our country is the elemental human right of mobility. The UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights says "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country."

The U. S. has endorsed the Universal Declaration, but the State Department violates the agreement through its dictatorial policy of denying passports to an increasing number of persons who have legitimate missions in various parts of the world—educators, artists, writers, peace-makers, missionaries, and persons assigned to UN missions. A typical reply to a passport application says, "The Department is of the opinion that your proposed travel would not

The Methodist Federation for Social Action, an unofficial membership organization, seeks to deepen within the Church, the sense of social obligation and opportunity to study, from the Christian point of view, social problems and their solutions; and to promote social action in the spirit of Jesus. The Federation rejects the method of the struggle for profit as the economic base for society and seeks to replace it with social-economic planning to develop a society without class or group discriminations and privileges. In seeking these objectives the Federation does not commit its members to any specific program, but remains an inspirational and educational agency, proposing social changes by democratic decision, not by violence.

be in the best interests of the U. S. In the circumstances, a passport is not being issued to you." No reasons are given. There are no published standards under which the Department operates. So serious has this denial of freedom become that a sober journal like the Stanford University Law Review has characterized passport issuance "as a little island of absolute control."

The MFSA voices its strong disapproval of the present practices of the State Department in denying loyal citizens of our country the right to travel abroad and in denying admittance to visitors from other lands who have contributions to make to culture and learning.

U.S. U.N. Delegation's Human Rights Stands

The U.S. Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly voted against a statement which was adopted by the majority and which is to be incorporated in the U.N.'s Covenant on Human Rights. This statement declares that all peoples have the right to self-determination.

The Delegation also led a small majority in voting to separate political rights from social and economic rights in that Covenant.

These stands by our U. S. Delegation contradict the democratic stands of our American forefathers. We believe with the Declaration of Independence that "all men"—all peoples—are endowed by the Creator with the right to liberty and thus to self-determination. We want our government and nation to be true to its heritage and to champion that right to self-determination for all peoples.

The separation of social and economic rights from political rights in the Covenant of Human Rights, is out of harmony with the Declaration of Human Rights which our government supported and which had no such separation. We believe what our government affirmed in its vote for the inclusive Declaration: That men and women have certain basic rights, social and economic as well as political. We should be willing to affirm this not only in a verbal Declaration, but also in a legal Covenant with teeth adequate to affect and humanize our practices. In keeping with traditional MFSA emphasis we ask fulfillment and application of democracy in all areas of our corporate life.

Ratification of the Genocide Convention

MFSA calls upon the U. S. Senate to immediately ratify the Convention on Genocide adopted by the General Assembly of the U.N. in 1948.

It seems incredible that the Convention—defining as an international crime the systematic extermination of social, racial or national groups—should not have the signature of the U. S. Senate. The Convention has the approval of American delegates to the U.N.; it has enough signatures of approving nations to make it the law of the world.

The failure of the U. S. Senate to sign the Convention, now three years after U. N. ratification, and 14 months after international majority approval, has caused the whole world to question American motivation, to doubt her purpose to build world brotherhood, cooperation and justice.

For the good name of America and for the protection of minority groups in many lands, the U. S. Senate must at once ratify the Genocide Convention.

Please Return This To Us: MFSA, Rm. 402, 150 5th Ave. N.Y.C.
My Vote on the Above Statements:

Smith and McCarran Acts	1 approve <input type="checkbox"/>	Disapprove <input type="checkbox"/>
Violence in Florida	1 approve <input type="checkbox"/>	Disapprove <input type="checkbox"/>
Freedom of Travel	1 approve <input type="checkbox"/>	Disapprove <input type="checkbox"/>
U.S. U.N. Delegation's Stands	1 approve <input type="checkbox"/>	Disapprove <input type="checkbox"/>
Ratification of Genocide Convention	1 approve <input type="checkbox"/>	Disapprove <input type="checkbox"/>

(See January Bulletin):

Action Against U.M.T.	1 approve <input type="checkbox"/>	Disapprove <input type="checkbox"/>
Action Against Vatican Appointment	1 approve <input type="checkbox"/>	Disapprove <input type="checkbox"/>
I enclose comments and/or contribution		<input type="checkbox"/>

Signed

FREEDOM TO SEEK BROTHERHOOD

By MRS. LILLIAN ROSS

In March of 1949, my husband and I, who had been renting a Levittown Cape Cod cottage, joined some hundreds of Negro and white veterans to wait on line for 3 days and nights to purchase a new Levitt home, the famous ranch-style house.

When the doors were opened, William Levitt greeted us with "I do not rent or sell to Negroes." That evening, when the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown was formed, we eagerly joined.

The first task we undertook was to eliminate the infamous clause in our leases which declared "The tenant agrees not to permit . . . premises to be occupied by others than . . . members of Caucasian race. But employment . . . of other than Caucasian servants shall be permitted."

An extensive campaign by national and local groups convinced the Federal Housing Administrator to order Levitt to strike this

The Committee then launched a drive to educate the community. A direct result was the renting of a house by a private home owner to a Negro family. Cordially received by their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Cannon became the first Negro family in Levittown.

But other actual interracial relationships had to be shown to the community and in the Summer of 1950, I welcomed Negro and white children to my backyard. With the help of my neighbor, Mrs. Gertrude Novick, and mothers in the Committee, these children enjoyed delightful, supervised play.

Then, two weeks later, Levitt wrote the Novick's and us that when our lease expired in November, we were to move.

Immediately, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People became our counsel and a legal battle followed.

It became evident our work needed wider support. In June, 1951, a Conference was called. It was sponsored by leading national figures as Arthur Garfield Hays, N. Y. Councilman Isaacs, Judge Hubert Delany, Oscar Hammerstein II, many Levittown representatives, 25 Long Island clergymen of every faith, and organizations from Queens and Nassau county. 300 participants at the Conference focused national attention on Levitt.

A drawn out fight of this sort, as we have learned, has its ups and downs. . . . Therefore, when the Courts upheld Levitt's "right to choose his tenant," my husband and I, very much discouraged, advised our counsel that we would not continue the legal fight. Levitt thereupon secured an eviction order becoming effective on February 19, 1952.

Only a few weeks later, we were to bitterly regret our decision.

The whole nation, and certainly Levittown, reacted to the dreadful bombing-murders of NAACP leaders, Harry and Harriet Moore of Florida. Shortly afterwards, those who had fought the Jim Crow policies of their landlord, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and had lost their appeal to the Courts, were similarly facing eviction. Powerful public protests convinced Metropolitan to cancel its eviction against the 19 Stuyvesant Town families and to rent to Negro people.

We learned from this and we declared publicly we would not move on the 19th!

Our hope was that the community would support us in our stand to spotlight Levitt's disgraceful anti-Negro policies. In a 3 week campaign, amazing for its organization, tempo and response, our Committee distributed 35,000 pieces of material, secured thousands of letters and calls to Levitt's Manhasset, L. I. office, organized delegations to visit each local public official. Sen. Bianchi introduced a resolution calling for the cancellation of our eviction in the State Legislature. Eminent figures like Philip Murray, Jackie Robinson, Arthur Garfield Hays, Josephine Baker and scores of others publicly declared their opposition to Levitt's Jim Crow policies.

Attempts by clergymen as well as Levittowners to approach the Levitts were rebuffed. And a few weeks before the fateful 19th, the Levitts stated they would "insist on undelayed . . . execution of the (eviction) warrant when the time arrived."

I then personally invited everyone I knew to have breakfast with us on that day. . . . Starting at 6 A.M. that morning, 400 Negro and white people, with their children, poured in.

As I write this, almost a week has passed and we are still at 52 Honeysuckle Lane. The eviction threat is yet over us since Levitt has not cancelled the eviction and granted us a lease. . . . My husband and I, and the Committee, are convinced that by our increased efforts Levittown soon will be a democratic, interracial community.

We have learned, personally, that now is the time to tackle Jim Crow. Victories can be won. Won't you write and tell me what you are doing? We will be happy to share our great experience in democratic living with you.

* MFSAers were most active in the fight against the Ross eviction. Rev. Dean Kelly's entire congregation sent and signed a special delivery letter to Mr. Levitt.

CAN WORDS WIN CIVIL RIGHTS?

By REV. DEAN KELLY*

Advocates of individual liberty rallied in the capital Feb. 17-18.

At the opening session, the delegates were briefed about the legal and political problems of civil rights legislation. On Sunday evening nearly a thousand persons, representing 36 states, 50 national organizations, and white and colored races, gathered to hear Walter White, the great Negro leader of the NAACP (which sponsored the Conference), and four outstanding Senators.

The target of their remarks was the notorious Senate Rule 22, under which a filibuster can be shut off only by a constitutional majority of 64 Senators present and voting for limited debate. Senator Lehman (D.-N. Y.) spoke first, denouncing the filibuster. He was followed by Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.), who felt it would be difficult to get revision but he urged that pressure be put on Senators and Congressmen and that a grass-roots movement should begin to force both parties to recognize the urgency.

On Monday delegates interviewed Congressmen.

Each delegation was given a card bearing six questions which Congressmen were urged to answer "Yes" or "No." The first question asked if the Senate would support a resolution to limit debate in the Senate by simple majority of those present and voting. The second question asked the Congressman's attitude on poll-tax abolition; the third on anti-lynching legislation; the fourth on F.E.P.C.; the fifth on non-segregated housing; and the last on non-segregated provisions for trainees under U.M.T. This last was stricken from the list by the Steering Committee of the Conference.

The last session of the Conference heard A. Phillip Randolph and Walter Reuther. Mr. Reuther gave one of the most dynamic speeches.

He said that "education" is not enough in this area any more than in the area of traffic or labor relations; we do not leave it to "education" to encourage drivers to stop for a red light—there is a man in uniform to make sure that they observe the regulations. If labor had waited for "education" to persuade management to arbitrate, labor would still be waiting in the year 5000 A.D.

Evaluation of the Conference

Advocates of civil rights have apparently become quite cautious and circumspect in these days of the Communist witch-hunt. Much energy is devoted to investigating the loyalty and credentials of their own members to avoid the charge of Communist infiltration.

But one cannot help but wonder if the cause of civil rights can wait upon the certification of credentials.

This gathering in Washington was called a Leadership Conference, a euphemism for its select recruitment. Delegates were not afforded opportunity to urge or discuss the larger and less select Civil Rights Mobilization needed to end Congressional inertia and sell-out. Delegates were evidently there to listen to speeches and reports and to put pre-decided questions to their legislators—but not to discuss or map the larger program needed for final victory for Civil Rights. When a fully certified delegate rose in the Senate caucus room to demand that delegates be permitted to ask the question on segregation in UMT, he was informed by the chairman that the Steering Committee had decided the matter, and that the delegates were not empowered to alter the slate of questions.

There were many words exchanged about Civil Rights. The Conference passed unanimously a fine resolution. But words would not be enough to sway the Senate or the Presidential nominations and elections unless they were to be supplemented by courageous and militant action.

* 1952 Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, led by NAACP, and supported officially by MFSA and other organizations. Rev. Dean Kelly was an MFSA delegate.

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BEHIND THE HEADLINES

The headlines announce the trials of several score more of Communist leaders in several cities under the Smith Act. But the story does not tell of their difficulty in securing lawyers. For the New York cases almost 200 lawyers were approached in vain. A few would have served for an impossible \$200 a day. Others who wanted to serve for conscience sake said it would mean loss of practice they could not afford. Consequently some of the defendants have to act as their own counsel. Thus another guarantee of the Bill of Rights, the right of counsel for defense, is nullified. Justice Douglas, writing in the N. Y. Times Magazine on what fear is doing to this nation, tells of lawyers coming to him with troubled conscience because they could not face the consequences of fulfilling their professional obligation to defend those accused of illegal communist activity. "This is a dark tragedy," he says.

The tragedy is made darker by the recent disbarment of one of the lawyers for the original 11 communist defendants, on petition of the N. Y. Bar Association and the County Lawyers Association. The judge based his decision on excess of zeal, remarking that "offenses which demonstrate moral turpitude are wholly absent from the record." Yet the Circuit Court in another case had laid down the rule that "Disbarment is only fitting when the attorney has been guilty of corrupt conduct. . . ." And the Canon of Ethics of the American Bar Association says "the lawyer owes entire devotion to the interests of a client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights."

Along with the right of counsel the communist defendants are also losing the right to a fair trial. In the cities where they are arraigned—New York, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Pittsburgh—the cases are tried by propagandized public opinion before they reach the jury. The lurid confessions of ex-communists, the stories of paid spies and informers, are featured in papers and magazines, on screen and air. Writes one of the defendants "They have free access to the press, radio and television to attack me and my co-defendants, distort our political views, lie about our activities, misrepresent our motives and slander our organization; and we are denied any opportunity in the same press, over the same radio and television facilities to make a reply." Add to this the influence of the characterization of communists heard from many pulpits and altars and how is it possible to get an impartial jury?

Still another constitutional right is in danger of being taken away from some of our naturalized citizens, particularly those who have been active in the labor or radical movements. The constitution says that no ex post facto legislation may be passed. But under the McCarran Act immigration officials are now claiming "retro-active illegality" for communist membership years back at the time of naturalization.

It follows as the night the day that if the Supreme Court can nullify the First Amendment, the basic article of the Bill of Rights, by ruling that Congress can pass a law the First Amendment flatly forbids it to pass, then the rest of the Bill of Rights cannot long be maintained, and the constitution can no longer work. It is for that reason, as well as for the protection of individuals and unpopular minorities, that several non-communist organizations have like ourselves come out for the repeal of the Smith Act—the American Civil Liberties Union, the C.I.O., Americans for Democratic Action, several sections of the Farmers' Union. But repeal will not happen unless a sufficiently vigorous campaign to educate and arouse the nation is mapped and carried out.

Equally pressing is the need to repeal the McCarran Act. How many preachers, how many church members, know that under that Act, when there is a state of war or invasion the Attorney General can arrest and intern indefinitely, without trial anyone he has reasonable grounds to believe might aid the enemy by espionage, sabotage, or in other ways which can cover opposition to war. How many know that the President, who vetoed that bill because on several counts he held it unconstitutional, with special emphasis on the internment provision, has asked for an appropriation for 7000 guards for the four camps, enough for 30,000 internees, the Department of Justice has announced it is now preparing from old army buildings. At the same time, Senator Eastland of Mississippi, filed a

bill, as an amendment to the McCarran Act making it applicable to a national emergency, and declaring that now existing. How long can the guarantee of free exercise of religion remain when its companion guarantees are gone? Note the Un-American Committee (adjective used for exactness) is now extending its activities from other public opinion forming groups to the churches. Witness its recent inquiry into the activities of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles and its latest outburst against us.

This is more than a matter of self interest. If the Bill of Rights goes there is no way to needed social change except civil war. There are but two roads; organized free discussion and organized force and violence. H. F. W.

WHAT CHAPTERS ARE DOING

In a February 11, specially-called meeting in Chicago of the Rock River MFSA Chapter, action was taken to support legislative reapportionment in Illinois as an effective means of halting the spread of hoodlum political influence in that area.

And in Denver, the Colorado Conference Chapter met to stress the importance of a good delegation to the National Membership Meeting to be held in Mill Valley, April 20-22, and elected an official delegate from the Chapter. Action was taken to reaffirm the stands of MFSA Executive Committee opposing U.M.T. and the Vatican appointment, and members were urged to take action in support of the Johnson-Case proposal to bar radio and television advertising of alcoholic beverages. Committees were named to plan the MFSA meeting at the Colorado Annual Conference.

The Twin City, Minnesota, Chapter recently met to hear Dr. J. Huntley Dupre on the subject of Europe, and many of their members have been taking action there against the U.M.T. and Vatican appointment.

LETTERS FROM THE FIELD

"I am enclosing check for \$25.00 to pay my membership for another year. This is one contribution that repays me in full and I'm always glad to pay it. In this trying day of all sorts of false prophets it is good to hear the MFSA voice still calling in the darkness. I sure hope that none of the group runs under fire."

Wilbur F. Powell, East Peoria, Ill.
"We now have a law in Texas requiring all state officers including teachers in the public schools to take a loyalty oath, and that they are not members of any of the blacklisted organizations. Do you have that list from the Attorney General? I would like to know the ones thus condemned."
H. M. Ratliff, Gonzales, Texas

AMERICAN FREEDOMS ON TRIAL

(continued from page 14)

N. Y. Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the conviction of Wm. Remington, partly due to use in the lower court against Remington of the invalid, illegal, and hearsay Attorney General's list of subversive organizations (see SQB 11/51).

After a long, vigorous fight against the Calif. U. loyalty oath, the Calif. Appeals Court ruled that oath unconstitutional.

Westchester County Supreme Court Justice agreed with ACLU and ruled unconstitutional ordinances to curb assembly—passed after the Paul Robeson 1949 concerts, and accompanying Peekskill riots.

The N. M. Supreme Court (11/51), as a result of legal action by Protestant parents, supported revisions in the State school system: banning sectarian religious teaching in public schools, or teaching in clerical garb, or free text books and transportation for parochial school students.

Freedom to speak and work against racial discrimination in housing was upheld by Chicago Criminal court which quashed indictments against individuals in Cicero, Ill. who opposed the pro-discrimination race riot there.

Other recent Bulletins, covering the civil liberties situation, are available. What are you, your church, your MFSA Chapter, doing to help save the Bill of Rights necessary for our building in peace the more just and brotherly world demanded by the Gospel?

J. R. M.

REGISTRATION BLANK
MFSA MEMBERSHIP MEETING
April 20-22, 1952

The Methodist Church, Mill Valley, California

I will come and enclose my \$3.00 registration fee. ☐
I also enclose \$.....to bring my paid membership up to date.
I want to be assigned housing in Mill Valley. ☐
Though I cannot be present, I enclose a contribution of \$.....to help on meeting and MFSA expenses.
My advance suggestions and proposals for the meeting are enclosed. ☐
(Any further needed details or materials on the meeting will be sent Registrants. This Registration form should be mailed immediately to: MFSA, Room 402, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.)

Name.....
Address.....

AMERICAN FREEDOMS ON TRIAL

Freedom to Travel

"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." Thus states the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the U.N., with U.S. support.

U. S. Government deeds belie that vote. State Department bars entry into U. S. of famed Nobel Prize winning scientist, Dr. Ernest Chain and others invited here to address International Congress of Pure and Allied Chemistry. State Department denies passport to Paul Robeson for foreign concerts. Army prevents travel to Japan by Far Eastern expert, John Fairbank, Harvard University Professor; and to Far East by Methodist Mission leader, T. T. Brumbaugh.

After a year-long study the American Civil Liberties Union last month asked: "(1) Formulation in advance of standards for denial of passports and for administrative machinery for hearing and review. (2) Repeal of McCarran Act passport provisions denying passports solely for membership in organizations. (3) An Act of Congress which will make issuance of a passport to an American citizen mandatory and will prohibit its revocation, except for specifically stated reasons." ACLU charged that the State Department has "denied or revoked passports for reasons connected with applicant's political belief and associations," which are supposed to be free.

Freedom for the Foreign Born

America of the democratic past was haven of refuge and equality. Quite otherwise is America of 1952 under the McCarran Act. With our deepening alliance with Franco's anti-Protestant and anti-democratic government, we hold on Ellis Island for prolonged harassment without hearings or specific charges, the distinguished former Foreign Minister of the Spanish Republic, and his wife.

Our government moves to deport a Japanese alien for once belonging to a fencing club listed by the Attorney General.

We order deported without hearings or charges an Iraqi student who criticized U. S. foreign policy in college bull sessions.

In California four alleged alien Communists (free on bail since deportation hearings in 1947) have been held in jail since Oct. 1950 *without* bail and *without* trial or conviction for any crime.

With ACLU backing the Supreme Court is reviewing this case in which "(1) No evidence submitted has tended to show they have or will commit unlawful acts. (2) Their imprisonment for 'security' reasons violates the 8th Amendment. (3) Their detention for alleged Communist Party membership cannot be justified in the absence of more complete evidence concerning the party, and it violates the 1st Amendment." Similar treatment has been accorded many non-citizens for alleged political beliefs and associations.

Free Expression

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble. . . ." But both the Smith and McCarran Acts do precisely what this First Amendment to our Constitution prohibits. And there come the many attacks on our traditional American freedom.

Religious freedom, part of free expression, is threatened. The Baptist Mission Board accepts the resignation of China Missionary Dryden Phelps for his expression of views concerning new China.

In Annisquam, Mass., Rev. George Abbe is ousted from his Universalist Pulpit after he joined a defense committee for M.I.T. Prof. Struik, in the interest of civil liberties. (Mr. Abbe's own stirring pamphlet on this free pulpit case, "The Hearing We All Should Have," will be sent without charge to any Bulletin reader.)

Prof. Struik, and a Malden, Mass., businessman, were indicted in Sept. (for conspiring to overthrow the U. S. and Mass. Governments!), under a 1919 Mass. "anti-anarchy" law which the Mass. ACLU attacks as unconstitutional for punishing "mere speech unaccompanied by any espionage, sabotage, subversion, or revolution."

In Lake Charles, La. 5 newspapermen were arrested for "defaming" the character of certain local gamblers and politicians.

The Army's Caribbean Command banned from its libraries "From Here to Eternity" (UP 6/51). The Army's European Command banned the popular play "Mr. Roberts."

The Army suppressed comic books featuring "Sad Sack," designed for recruiting, which Senator Capehart attacked as "socialistic."

The N. Y. Appeals Court upholds the State Board of Regents in banning the Italian film, "The Miracle," after Cardinal Spellman and Catholic war veterans voiced opposition to the film.

The blacklisting and banning of distinguished radio and TV performers has continued, as in the dropping of Philip Loeb from the TV program "The Goldbergs," with no hearings but simply for inclusion in a private blacklist publication.

Free Assembly

N. Y. City Police Commissioner (8/51) denied N. Y. City policemen the right to join *any* labor union.

The Chicago Board of Supervisors barred all collective bargaining with Welfare Dept. employees in the United Public Workers.

The NYC Board of Education bans the Communist Party and the International Workers Order from using school buildings for any meetings with any purposes; the Board gives the School Superintendent or itself power to ban meetings of any other organizations *believed* totalitarian, fascist, communist or subversive.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y. the Catholic Hospital demands that 7 of its associated physicians sever all outside relations with the Planned Parenthood Association.

Massachusetts (11/51) became the first state directly and by name to outlaw the Communist Party in a bill subjecting any continuing Party member to \$1000 fine and 3 year jail sentence. The same applies to any group found subversive by the State's Attorney General; assets of such organizations are to be taken by the state.

Financial contributions to the Communist Party, or other organization involved (e.g., to help secure adequate legal defense as pledged by our Constitution's Bill of Rights), apart from membership, are also punishable. The Act bars the Communist Party, or any organization ruled subversive, from the ballot.

Academic Freedom

"Ye shall know the truth. The truth shall make you free."

The ideal has suffered much of late as shown by an 86-page recent study of the National Education Association on growing censorship in public schools. ACLU summarizes the findings: "Teachers are afraid to tackle almost any controversial subject. School boards and superintendents bow to outside pressure groups . . . against the best interests of education. . . . Text books are removed even though used for 20 years, simply to avoid getting into a row."

Due Process of Law

"The accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his help." *None* of these rights, guaranteed by the Constitution's 6th Amendment, have been protected by the Federal Loyalty program, or by Congressional Un-American Activities Committees. (See abundant documentation in Allan Barth's "The Loyalty of Free Men," available from Viking Press, Pocket Books, or MFSA.)

Destruction of American privacy by government wire-tapping, in violation of Federal law and American tradition, continues and grows, despite strong opposition from ACLU, ADA, etc.

Detention camps for 15,000 people are already being built (ACLU, 1/28/52) as provided by the McCarran Act. These will not be for the use of *actual* saboteurs, but only for folk suspected as *potential* saboteurs. What has happened to the Constitution's unqualified guarantee of the right to a fair trial, and fairly determined conviction, before punishment?

Special Sessions Justice Oliver (11/51) condemned N Y police and courts for violating "liberties of New Yorkers" by searches and seizures without the warrant demanded by the Constitution.

In Defense of Our Democratic Traditions

Yale U. (6/51) awarded an honorary degree to Dr. Edward Tolman (fired for refusing to sign U. of Calif. Loyalty oath) as a distinguished psychologist and "valiant defender of freedom."

Strong citizens' opposition in Illinois defeated 9 "anti-subversive" bills urged by American Legion.

Ind. and Wash. included World War II CO's in their bonus laws.

Vermont's Senate *unanimously* defeated a Governor-recommended and House-passed bill suppressing all "un-American," Communist, or fascist organizations and barring them from the ballot.

The Midwestern Big Ten Young Republican Conference (8/51) demanded new procedures by Congressional Committees assuring individuals fair hearings, legal counsel, opportunity to make a statement, to present witnesses and to cross examine adverse witnesses.

A distinguished Federal Judge in Washington (11/51) threw out of court the government's case against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four associates, whom the government sought to convict as unregistered foreign agents for distributing the Stockholm petition against the atom bomb—which had been distributed with impunity in countries throughout the world.

The Supreme Court in a rare decision reversed itself and decided to review the case of the lawyers convicted for contempt of court in the trial of the Communist leaders.

Twelve Smith Act defendants in Calif., who spent three months in jail before trial due to inability to raise the exorbitant bail of \$50,000 demanded by the government, finally secured the reasonable bail guaranteed by the Constitution—when both the Supreme Court and the Appeals Court intervened.

The Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Judith Coplon on the grounds that the government violated due process of law by arrest and search without warrant, and by illegally tapping her telephone and that of her lawyer.

(continued on page 13)